The People's Korea

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Presidential Message to Peruvian Leader

PYONGYANG July 27 (KCNA) – President Kim Il Sung on July 27 sent a message of greetings to Alan Garcia Perez, President of the Republic of Peru.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the independence day of Peru, the national day of the Peruvian people, and on your official assumption of office as president of the Republic of Peru on this significant day, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations and cordial greetings to you and, through you, to the government and people of the Republic of Peru.

Your assumption of office as president opens a new bright prospect for the Peruvian people.

I sincerely wish your people excellent success in firmly defending the sovereignty of the country, building a new prosperous society and strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the Third World including Latin America under your leadership.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will daily strengthen and develop in the idea of independence against imperialism and of non-alignment.

DPRK Proposes Co-hosting 1988 Summer Olympics

The DPRK on July 30 proposed to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympics to head off possible boycotts and "save the Olympic movement from the crisis."

"We think it proper to name the 24th Olympiad 'Korea Olympiad' or 'Pyongyang-Seoul, Korea, Olympiad,' hold half of the games in Pyongyang and the other half in Seoul and participate in Olympiad as a single team of the north and the south of Korea," said Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi in the July 30 press statement. **(See the full text of the press statement on page 4)**

Chong's statement which was carried by the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) stressed, "If our proposal for co-hosting is realized, all the countries including those who have opposed Seoul and planned boycott will participate in the 24th Olympiad and the Olympic movement will be saved from the crisis."

"The realization of the co-hosting," he said, "will greatly help to remove the misunderstanding and mistrust between north and south and exert favorable influence upon the dialogues now being held in various fields."

Pyongyang had opposed the decision to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul for various reasons.

Earlier, Cuban leader Fidel Castro and the Italian foreign minister proposed that the 1988 Games be held in north and south Korea.

Pyongyang's new overture is intended to promote the Olympic movement, friendship and peace among nations and Korea's reunification.

Pyongyang and Seoul recently have been discussing economic cooperation the problem of reuniting divided families as part of efforts to reduce tensions and possibly promote eventual reunification.

This is the first time since the division of the country that north and south Korea had contacts in various fields such as Red Cross talks, economic negotiations and parliamentarian talks.

According to an AP report from Lausanne, Switzerland, north and south Korea have agreed to meet at IOC (International Olympic Committee) headquarters later this year to discuss the 1988 Games and other related issues.

A communique published by the IOC said that officials of Olympic committees of north and south Korea accepted an IOC invitation to meet at Lausanne "before the end of 1985."

The meeting was proposed last year by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, and agreed at the IOC's 90th session in Berlin in June.

There is a speculation that both sides will reach a compromise at the proposed meeting. There were a report last year that both sides were considering moving some of the sports events into the DPRK territory to ensure socialist countries' participation in the Games.

No socialist countries have diplomatic relations with south Korea.

Meanwhile, Greece welcomed the DPRK proposal to co-host the 1988 Olympic Games, according to an AP report from Athens on August 1.

The AP report quoted the government spokesman of Greece as telling reporters, "We consider the proposal positive and if it materializes it will certainly contribute to a closer understanding between the peoples of north and south."

Pyongyang Calls for Tension-Reducing Steps Within JSA

The Korean side proposed a reduction of troops and withdrawal of arms around the truce site of Panmunjom, saying the move would "create favourable circumstances and conditions for north-south dialogue and remove the prevailing tensions."

The proposal was made at the 429th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held on July 29 at Panmumjom at the request of the Pyongyang side. The Military Armistice Commission composes of delegations from the DPRK and the United States.

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side, said that talks are under way between north and south in the area of the conference room within the MAC headquarters area and delegates to the north-south Red Cross talks and suite members and reporters cross over to north and south and many more people would travel in the future through the MAC headquarters area.

"It is urgent to take a new practical measure in the MAC headquarters area for easing the prevailing tensions and creating favourable circumstances and-

(Continued on page 8, Col. 1)

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side, proposed negotiations on a series of tension-reducing measures in the MAC headquarters area at the 429th MAC meeting, saying such steps would ease tension and improve the mood for north-south talks.

Kim Dae Jung under House Arrest Again

Leading south Korean dissident Kim Dae Jung was for the second time put under house arrest since his return to Seoul from the United States on July 31. But three days later, he was freed from house arrest measures.

On July 31, on the eve of a national convention of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Kim's suburban house in Seoul was surrounded by about 200 uniformed and plainclothes police, and there were also several cars and trucks with riot police armed with pepper fog near his home's premises in order not to allow him to go out and meet with politicians.

After the Seoul authorities put Mr. Kim under house arrest, the U.S. State Department criticized the house arrest of Mr. Kim as being against the trend toward more democracy in that country.

"We view this most recent action as inconsistent with previous steps taken by the Korean government toward a more open political system," department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters in Washington.

It is clear that south Korean government's action is intended to prevent Mr. Kim from participating in the national convention of the New Korea Democratic Party held in Seoul from August 1 to 2.

In a bold challenge to the government of Chon Du Hwan, the NKDP named Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, as permanent advisers before it ended its two-day convention.

Mr. Kim protested against the house arrest measure, describing it as "totally illegal," when the police officer told him that the step was taken to keep him away from political activity for the time being.

"I think the government is worrying about my influence on the party convention," said the 59-year-old former presidential candidate and also quoted as saying, "this measure will prove to be disadvantageous to the government and ruling party and also aggravate the situation in the end."

The leading dissident was placed under house arrest for about a month after his return home from the United States on February 8, 1985. Gen. Chon lifted the measure on March 6, while removing 14 leading dissident from the political blacklist.

Though Kim Dae Jung now occupies a post of the co-chairmen of the CPD, he is still banned from becoming a member of both a political party and parliament.

Meanwhile, in south Korea, students' protests have been activated with a harsh anti-"government" tone on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju incident which left over 2,000 citizens killed, as illustrated by the seizure of the USIS library and its frustrated first hearing.

(Continued on page 8, Col. 2)

S. Korean Writers Issue Manifesto

South Korean dissident writers have issued a manifesto saying they were concerned over "impeded freedom of creative activity" by authorities, including confiscation of critical works, a council grouping them said on August 2.

The manifesto, issued by the Council of Free Literary Men and signed by 401 south Korean writers, called for freedom of expression which they said should be protected by all means.

EDITORIAL

After the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

Peace-loving forces have marked the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle" (June 25-July 27) in broad regions in five continents with ever-stronger support for the Korean people.

The month of this year ended with strong international solidarity and support expressed for the Korean people who are struggling for an independent and peaceful reunification of their homeland and for peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The DPRK Government and people express their deep gratitude to the world's peace-loving forces for participating in this year's month of anti-U.S. joint struggle in various forms and ways including meetings, demonstrations, and letters or telegrams which expressed solidarity with them, and for powerfully encouraging them.

Especially, this year is a historically commemorative year for the Korean people who will meet the 40th anniversary the country's liberation.

Meanwhile, Korea continues to be kept devided into north and south owing to the U.S. policy of interfering in its internal affairs.

Furthermore, at the beginning of last year, the DPRK Government made a proposal to hold tripartite talks with the U.S. and south Korean authorities for peaceful solution of the Korean question. Since the three-way talks have been opened yet, this year the north Korean side called on the south Korean side to hold interparliamentary talks to discuss tension-reducing measures. The joint-struggle month of this year was developed with a favourable situation being created for Korea's reunification.

More than 20 years have already passed since the month of U.S. joint struggle was set up.

This year's month of U.S. joint struggle has never been better marked.

Peace-loving forces in many countries and international organizations encouraged the Korean people infinitely, supporting their just struggle for peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

In order to secure the peace and stability of the world, it is necessary to ease tension in Asia, especially on the Korean Peninsula which is one of the most dangerous regions. It goes without saying that a key to world peace and security lies in the very peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

As unbiased world public opinion supports the proposed 3-way talks, and north-south parliamentary talks are realistic and reasonable approaches to the negotiated Korean settlement.

We urge the U.S. to accept the proposals of the DPRK Government to hold 3-way talks. At the same time, it should stop provocative military exercises in south Korea for "attacks on the north" and remove nuclear weapons and means of their delivery which have been already taken into south Korea. It should not propping up the Chon Du Hwan junta who is making desperate efforts to oppress people.

With the 40th anniversary of its liberation, Korea not only remains yet to be reunified but faces a growing threat of renewed hostilities because some 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea obstruct Korea's reunification while interfering in its internal affairs.

The Korean people pride themselves on having many supporters and sympathetic forces in the world, whenever they meet the month of U.S. joint struggle. As long as they have such a powerful support, they are firmly convinced that their just struggle for peaceful solution of the Korean question will win a victory without fail.

DPRK Order of Friendship and Friendship Medal Instituted

PYONGYANG July 30 (KCNA)– President Kim Il Sung promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee on instituting the DPRK Order of Friendship and Friendship Medal.

The decree dated July 25 says that the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea institutes the DPRK Order of Friendship First and Second classes and Friendship Medal to award a state commendation to diplomatic officials and personages, technicians and specialists of foreign countries who have conducted energetic activities to strengthen friendship and unity and develop economic and technical exchange and cooperation with our country and strengthen international solidarity with our revolution.

Organizations for Study of Juche Idea Formed in Madagascar

The inaugural meeting of the Mahajanga Provincial Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution was held in Mahajanga Province on July 16.

The meeting was attended by Rajaupera, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Chairman of the Mahajanga Provincial People's Council, and officials of party and power bodies in the province.

The meeting elected as chairman of the Committee Trefindraza Victorien, chairman of the Executive Committee of the First City of Mahajanga, Mahajanga Province, and chairman of the Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution in the first city of Mahajanga, Mahajanga Province.

Pointing out that the formation of the committee carried weighty significance in organising and deepening the study and dissemination of the Juche idea, Trefindraza Victorien said in his speech: We will more deeply study and grasp the Juche idea and widely disseminate and propagandise it among broad segments of people and thereby make them vigorously rise up to build a new society.

The inaugural meetings of the Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution in the first city of Mahajanga, Mahajanga Province, and its subordinate organisations were held on July 13, the inaugural meetings of the Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution in Marobooy county, Mahajanga Province, and its subordinate organisations on July 15 and the inaugural meeting of the Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution in the first city of Antsiranana, Antsiranana Province, on July 19.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Jun. 19-30)

Jun. 19

- A scholars' delegation for the sudy of the Juche idea of Rajshahi University of Bangladesh headed by M.K.U. Molla.

Jun. 20

- A delegation of the People's Insurance Company of China headed by Yuan Hua, Vice President of the Head Office of the company.
- The Beijing-Shanghai Children's Art Troupe of China headed by Keyoumu Baudong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

Jun. 21

- A delegation of the Press and Cultural Relations Department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry headed by Omarmendoza, Department Director of the ministry.
- A Palestinian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by saad El-Gergawy, Director of the Palestinian Political Cadres College.
- An Indian Scholars' delegation headed by Professor Chaman Nahal of the Delhi University of India.
- Per Salomonsen, Professor of Aalborg University, Denmark.

Jun. 24

- A delegation of the Historical-Diplomatic Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry headed by its Vice Director George Kynin.
- A delegation of the APN News Agency of the Soviet Union headed by Mikhail Antipov, Editor of the General Editorial Department for Socialist Countries of the news agency.
- A Polish youth delegation headed by Ungier Marek, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.
- A UNESCO activity exhibition delegation headed by Mario Ruivo, Representative of the Director General of the UNESCO.
- A delegation of the Norwegian interparliamentary group headed by its president Oddbjorn Langlo.
- A delegation of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR headed by its President M. Gramov.

(Continued on page 7)

Rich Harvest of Vegetables

Harvesting of well-ripen cucumbers on the Pyongyang Green-house Farm

The vegetable stalls evenly distributed in the residential quarters of the country are supplying people with cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, green peppers, garlics, onions and various other kinds of vegetables in large quantities.

The green groceries in the capital are supplied with more than 2,000 tons of vegetables on a daily average. This is 30 percent greater than the supply in the like period of last year.

In Korea an average of 300 kilogrammes of vegetables are supplied per head of the population every year. This means that each person consumes more than 800 grammes of vegetables on a daily average.

There are specialized vegetable-growing state farms and a vegatable work-team sub-workteams at each cooperative farm.

Vegetable cultivation in Korea is not affected by any weather condition.

A water-jetting system has been widely introduced in Korea so that vegetables are cultivated not only in summer but also in spring and autumn with less rainfall. In winter various vegetables are cultivated in greenhouses, hotbeds and vinyl tunnels.

As a result, the population is regularly supplied with vegetables in all seasons.

40 Years of Creation and Construction (1)

Fast Progress of Industry

The Korean people will mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation on August 15. Beginning with this issue, we carry a series of articles on the development of the DPRK.

Industry has made a fast progress in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the last four decades after the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Industry was woefully backward, handicapped by serious colonial lopsidedness and deformity, when the country was liberated on August 15, 1945.

It took a new course of development after the liberation only to be razed by the U.S. in the three-year Korean War (1950-1953).

Shortly after the ceasefire, President Kim Il Sung put forward the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

In the short post-war period industrial output recovered or went beyond the pre-war level.

The post-war period industrial output recovered or went beyond the pre-war level.

The post-war three-year plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy (1954-1956) was fulfilled in two years and eight months in terms of gross industrial output value. In this course the age-old backwardness of national industry was done away with, powerful heavy and light industrial bases took shape and the production capacity grew with amazing speed.

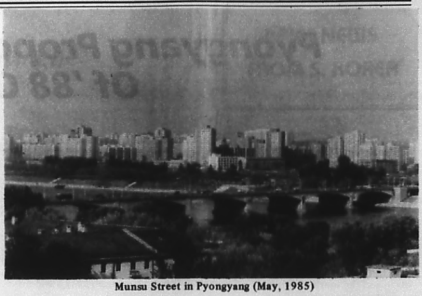
Notable changes and miracles came in rapid succession in the industrial domain with the start of the 1957-1961 Five-Year Plan for the completion of the building of the foundation of socialism.

The five-year targets were overfulfilled in two years and a half in terms of gross industrial output value and four years in indices in kind.

The industrial output in 1960 was 7.6 times the pre-liberation 1944 figure.

Then followed the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan aimed at overall technical reconstruction.

When the Seven-Year Plan was drawing to a close, Korean industrywas turning out in a matter of 12 days what it produced in the pre-liberation year of 1944.



Munsu Street in Pyongyang (May, 1985)

The historical task of industrialisation was carried out in a brief period of 14 years, giving birth to an independent modern industry.

The 1970s greeted a new speed of economic construction with the full-scale application to socialist economic construction of the policy of the speed campaign indicated by Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Korean people raced ahead at the speed of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign, carrying out the 1971-1976 Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of time in terms of gross industrial output value. Industrial output showed a 2.5-fold growth in this period.

The second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) was also fulfilled with flying colors. The period witnessed a 2.2-fold jump in the industrial output value and a rise of 12.2 per cent in the average annual growth rate of industrial production.

Towards the end of the 1980s Korean industry will turn out annually 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilisers and 1,500 million metres of textiles. Then it will turn out in 8 hours what it produced in a whole year of 1946, with its output value shooting up 1,000 times the figure of the year.

(To be continued)

Many Parks and Recreation Grounds Laid Out

A modern all-embracing wading pool was completed in Mangyongdae, the historical holy land of revolution, some time ago.

With its construction, in addition to the modern recreation ground built earlier in Mangyongdae, working people and school children have come to enjoy a more pleasant rest of culture there.

Today the DPRK directs much efforts to the building of parks and recreation grounds.

Now, in Pyongyang, recreation grounds are under construction in Yanggak and Ssuk islets on the River Taedong, which will have a boating site, a swimming place, an angling site, a fun fair, a football ground, a dance hall, etc.

Meanwhile, an enbarkment project is making a fast progress in a more than 20 kilometres section to add beauty to the scenery of the River Taedong flowing through the centre of the city.

The standardized swimming pool and wading pool are being reconstructed on an expansion basis and a modern open-air swimming place is also under construction in the Rungrado recreation ground on the River Taedong.

A full-scale project is going on for expanding the Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang recreation zone on a modern line in the hundreds of *ri* long section (10 *ri* is 4 kilometres) from Songdowon, Wonsan, to Mt. Kumgang well known to the world for their scenic beauty.

When the expansion project is completed, many more holiday-makers and tourists will be accommodated there.

Now the projects of sightseeing roads and safety devices, on Mt. Kumgang the second-state project of an oriental park in Songdowon seabeach, the construction of a children's stadium covering an area of more than 7,000 square metres, and a boating ground extending 10,000 square metres and the expansion project of hundreds of *ri* long road between Wonsan and Mt. Kumgang are progressing in the last stage.

Working people of Wonsan having a pleasant rest at a scenic park.

Kaeson Youth Park

As a result of the energetic building of parks and recreation grounds, cities in Korea are called cities lying in parks.

During the past one decade the Taesongsan Fun Fair and the Kaeson Youth Park were built and children's parks and fountain parks made their appearance everywhere in Pyongyang. And recreation grounds along the rivers Taedong and Potong were built more beautifully.

The areas of the green space in the capital largely increased to reach 48 square metres per capital long ago.

The Tonghungsan recreation ground and the Majon recreation ground in Hamhung, an industrial city, the seaside recreation ground in Kim Chaek, the Waudo recreation ground in Nampo and others were also built modernly.

The parks and recreation grounds with fun facilities and public service establishments number 450 in the country.

Nampo Lock Gate Station Under Construction

Nampo Lock Gate station, a new railway station, is making its appearance at the gigantic Nampo Lock Gate, one of the world's biggest, now under construction.

The station with a floor area of hundreds of square metres has several dozen rooms of various styles including waiting rooms.

The station graceful, new and beautiful in architectural style will be located on a ring-shape railway line linking the industrial zone with the agricultural zone on the west coast.

The lock gate builders are engaged in an intensive drive to complete the lock gate cutting 8 kilometres across the sea of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Pyongyang Proposes Joint Hosting Of '88 Olympics

Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) – Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a press statement issued today (July 30) expressed a view that it will be good for north and south to co-host the 24th Olympic Games and to name it "Korea Olympiad" or "Pyongyang-Seoul, Korea, Olympiad", to hold half of the games in Pyongyang and the other half in Seoul and participate in Olympiad as a single team of the north and the south of Korea.

The statement reads in full:

Now the Olympic movement is facing a grave crisis due to the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympiad.

This is connected with the schemes of the forces to use the sacred Olympic movement for their foul political purpose.

To begin with, the basic idea of Olympiad has been to promote friendship and unity among the world sportsmen and contribute to the cause of world peace through sound sports activities.

Accordingly, the Olympic Games must not be used for any political purpose.

The Olympic charter provides that all sportsmen should be let to participate equally in the games without discrimination.

In view of this, the decision to hold the Olympic games in the south of our divided country is grossly against the basic idea and principle of the Olympiad.

As for Seoul of south Korea, it is a place unfit from every point of view for the Olympic Games with the noble idea of peace, harmony, friendship and cooperation.

It is because, first of all, south Korea has been occupied by the foreign forces. As a result, the north and south of Korea are in sharp confrontation and the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been aggravated more than in any other region of the world and the danger of war always prevails there.

South Korea is also a graveyard of human rights where the people's democratic freedom and right to existence are trampled underfoot.

Worse still, the socialist countries and many non-aligned and Third World countries have never recognized south Korea as an independent state and have no relations with it.

South Korea is very unstable politically.

The anti-"government" struggle of students and people is continuing every day and many patriotic students and democratic figures are suppressed.

"Presidential elections" will be held in the spring of 1988, the very year of the 24th Olympic Games.

The "presidential elections" in south Korea have been accompanied by big incidents and supressive dins.

It is clear that sports delegates from all countries and nations of the world cannot gather in peace at such a place for the Olympic Games to promote friendship, cooperation and peace.

Why was Seoul of south Korea designated for the 24th Olympic Games though it is unqualified to be the venue of the Olympic Games?

It is chosen by coercion of the splitists who do not want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification in pursuance of their sinister political purpose.

They attempt through the Olympic Games to usher into Seoul sports organizations of the socialist countries and non-aligned and Third World countries which do not recognize the south Korean "regime" and paint south Korea as an "independent state" to improve its position.

They also scheme to create an atmosphere to justify the military occupation of south Korea by foreign forces and freeze the division of our country and our nation.

If the Olympiad is held in one part of divided Korea, it will further encourage the splittist moves to keep Korea divided and create "two Koreas", throw a wet blanket over the Korean people's struggle for great national unity, further aggravate the confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south and heighten the tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

It is also against the idea of the Olympic movement for promoting world peace and friendship and cooperation among peoples and it will cause division of the Olympic movement itself.

For this reason, from the moment when Seoul was on the topic of discussion for the venue of the 24th Olympiad many countries of the world strongly opposed it.

Socialist countries and many non-aligned and Third World countries strongly opposed the hosting of the Olympic Games in Seoul and voices were raised in Western countries including Italy and France demanding that the venue of the Olympic Games be shifted from Seoul to other place for the future destiny of the Olympic movement.

A Swedish paper in a commentary said if the Olympiad is held in Seoul, it will be the third Olympiad affected by a massive boycott.

An opinion poll organ of the United States recently said the possibility of "Seoul Olympiad" is vague because the political situation in south Korea is expected to be further unstable in 1988.

If the "Seoul Olympiad" is forced to be held in disregard of such world public opinion, the socialist countries and many non-aligned and Third World countries will have no alternative but to neglect the Olympiad.

Anyone who values the Olympic movement and is interested even a little in its development should not be indifferent to such developments.

An overwhelming majority of the world peace-loving people and sportsmen want the noble idea of the Olympic movement to be defended and hope the movement will hold its games in conformity with its purpose.

After pondering over these matters, we came to have a view that it will be good for north and south to co-host the 24th Olympic Games.

We think it proper to name the 24th Olympiad "Korea Olympiad" or "Pyongyang-Seoul, Korea, Olympiad", hold half of the games in Pyongyang and the other half in Seoul and participate in Olympiad as a single team of the north and the south of Korea.

Recently, Comrade Fidel Castro, President of the Council of the State of Cuba, rejected Seoul hosting Olympiad and proposed to let north and south co-host the 24th Olympiad. He declared that he would consider the dispatch of the Cuban team to the Olympiad in case the games are held only in Seoul, one part of divided Korea.

Earlier, the Foreign Minister of Italy proposed the co-hosting of the Olympiad.

We think these proposals are most realistic and reasonable ones which can save the Olympic movement from the crisis by successfully holding 24th Olympiad.

If our proposal for co-hosting is realized, all the countries including those who have opposed Seoul and planned boycott will participate in the 24th Olympiad and the Olympic movement will be saved from the crisis.

This will also contribute to the prevention of Korea's permanent division and the acceleration of her peaceful reunification.

The realization of the co-hosting will greatly help to remove the misunderstanding and mistrust between north and south and exert favorable influence upon the dialogues now being held in various fields.

I think no one will have any ground to oppose the proposal for the co-hosting by the north and the south, if he truly values the Olympic movement and wants friendship and peace among nations and Korea's reunification.

The present situation has put the Olympic movement at the crossroads of division and ruin.

If the Olympic movement is to be saved from the crisis, it is necessary to squarely see the present difficult situation, think over and find the way of fair solution.

I hope all the governments, men of public and sports circles in the world and figures of international organizations concerned with the Olympic movement who love justice and peace and want sound development of the Olympic movement to direct deep attention to our fair proposal and extend unstinted support and cooperation.

Protests against Suppression of S. Korean Artists

About 230 painters affiliated with the Seoul Fine Art Community on July 27 issued a statement calling for the release of five popular artists arrested in connection with the exhibition of "subversive works" at the Arab Cultural Center in Seoul, according to south Korean newspapers.

The artists called in their statement the arrests, "the largest and most startling case that has ever happened in the arts circle of the nation."

The statement entitled "Opinions of Artists on the Government's Suppression of a Fine Art Exhibition" said, "The incident is an expression of the government's repression of popular culture which has been going under ground."

Pyongyang also criticized the Chon junta's recent crackdown on south Korean artists.

"We strongly hold that the fascist clique's unjust suppression of south Korean artists must be stopped at once, illegally detained artists be released unconditionally and freedom of their creative activities be guaranteed," so said a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists' Union in Pyongyang, the official Korean Central News Agency reported on July 31.

Earlier on July 24, 95 literary and art circle figures in south Korea including poet Ko Un and literary critic Ku Chung So forwarded a protest letter to culture information minister Lee Won Hong.

In the letter, they asked the minister to explain who would express people's living in art if the concept of the people excluded *minjung* (popularity).

They argued that a critical view on the realities is a way to find an appropriate solution to contradictions in the reality.

The arrest of the artists and the confiscation of artistic works, they also protested, violated the "constitution" and called upon Lee to stop such acts.

Finally, the group of artists called for a conference between the "government" authorities and those engaged in popular culture and art to be held in August, asking the minister to participate in it.

Meanwhile, over 30 members of the Council for Minjung Cultural Movement ended their three-day sit-in protest on July 24 after the "summary court" forced their colleagues guilty.

Chairman of GFSA Tried

The south Korean authorities on July 29 held the second trial of Kim Min Sok, Chairman of the "General Federation of Student Associations", who was arrested and prosecuted on charges of involvement in the occupation of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul by means of separate interrogation, according to a radio report from south Korea.

They posted over 400 policemen at five doors to the court and around it, throwing a water-tight cordon to prevent the entry of observers into the court.

The father of the "defendant" and only a few people were allowed to enter the court as observers.

The first trial of student involved in the occupation of the U.S.I.S. building, which was held on July 15 by the authorities, was totally frustrated by the struggle of students and observers at the court.

Dissolving the sit-in, they issued a statement entitled "No Repression of Minjung Fine Art," in which they pledged to stage a signature-gathering campaign and open discussion meetings to gain public support for their Minjung cultural movement.

Kim Min Sok, Chairman of the General Federation of Student Associations, is led away by prison guards from the courtroom after his hearing held in Seoul at 10 a.m. on July 29. (Korea Times Photo)

Major Dates of N-S Dialogue

(Sept. 1984 – July 1985)

Thanks to the September 1984 unusual aid offer of the DPRK Red Cross to south Korean flood sufferers who amounted some 200,000, a long frozen door of the north-south dialogue was opened as seen in a series of the northern peace initiatives including an economic and inter-Korea parliamentary talks offer.

Here is a roundup of major dates of the north-south dialogue since September 1984:

Sept. 10, 1984

The DPRK Red Cross called on the south Korean counterpart to accept the unusual relief goods to south Korean flood victims.

Sept. 18

N-S Red Cross contact to discuss delivery question of relief goods to south Korea.

Sept. 29-30

Northern relief goods (50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines of 14 kinds brought to south Korea for its flood victims by a total of about 1,400 trucks to Panmunjom, by 14 ships to Inchon and Pukpyong ports.

Oct. 16

The Korean Central News Agency said DPRK vice Premier Kim Hwan sent a letter to south Korean counterpart to hold the first N-S economic talks on Nov. 15 at Panmunjom. South Koreans accepted the northern proposal.

Oct. 29

KCNA reported that DPRK Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart Ryu Chang Sun to propose a Red Cross preliminary meeting on Nov. 20.

Nov. 2

Preliminary contact between north and south Red Cross organizations agreed to reopen the N-S Red Cross talks and reconfirmed the five agenda items to be discussed.

Nov. 15

The first N-S economic talks held at Panmunjom for the first time since the division of Korea agreed in many points including rejoining of Kyonui (Seoul-Shinuiju) line. The northern side offered concrete proposal on an economic cooperation between the north and the south.

Nov. 20

Preliminary contact of N-S Red Cross organizations agreed on earlier convocation of the 8th round of the talks.

Nov. 23

Panmunjom shooting incident in which three KPA (the Korean Peoples' Army) guards were shot to dead, one other was seriously wounded.

Nov. 27

Northern chief delegate to the economic talks Li Song Rok noticed to his south Korean counterpart to postpone the second round of economic talks slated for Dec. 5.

Dec. 14

Radio Pyongyang reported that northern economic delegation sent a notice to south Korean counterpart to meet at Panmunjom on Jan. 17, 1985, while northern Red Cross proposed to have 8th round of the talks on Jan. 23 in Seoul.

Jan. 9, 1985

DPRK vice Premier Kim Hwan and Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil sent their telephone notices respectively to their south Korean counterparts to postpone the slated economic and Red Cross talks until the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal which continued over Feb. 1 ~ mid-April (involving 200,000 strong forces against the DPRK) is stopped as it is an insult to the north which put forward a peace proposal.

* DPRK vice Premier Kim Hwan proposed to meet deputy prime minister to remove the obstacles in the way of immediate economic talks which were prevented by the "Team Spirit 85" military exercises.

Jan. 10

South Korean side in its reply dated Jan. 10 refused the northern proposal to meet the DPRK vice premier.

April 4

DPRK Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil and Li Song Rok, head of the delegation of the north Korean side to Pyongyang-Seoul economic talks in their telephone messages to the respective south Korean counterparts, proposed to hold the 8th round of N-S Red Cross talks on May 28 in Seoul and the 2nd round of economic talks on May 17 at Panmunjom. Seoul accepted dates proposed by Pyongyang the same day.

Apr. 9-11

The 4th session of 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK called on its counterpart in Seoul to hold inter-parliamentary talks aimed at drafting a "joint declaration of non-aggression" and to have a preliminary contact at Panmunjom in early May to discuss the matter.

Apr. 30

Kim Bong Ju, Secreatry of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly urged Seoul to give an affirmative reply to the April 9 proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

May 17

The second round of the Pyongyang-Seoul economic talks held at Panmunjom in which the northern side proposed to establish the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation as "a high-level authoritative, negotiating and executive organization capable of discussing and solving the problems of north-south economic collaboration and exchange in an efficient way and directing and coordinating the north-south economic problems in a unified way. The south Korean side avoided accepting the DPRK proposal, insisting on "step-by-step settlement."

May 29-30

The 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks held in Seoul in which both sides agreed to discuss the five agenda items at the same time and to hold the next meeting on Aug. 27 in Pyongyang.

Both sides agreed in principle to mutually exchange folk art troupes and home-visiting groups of separated families and relatives marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation day. They also agreed to have a working-level contact to discuss the concrete date and size of visits of art troupes and home-visiting groups on July 15 at Panmunjom.

June 9

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea criticized the south Korea's offer to discuss the drafting of a "unified constitution" as "a dalying tactics for evading urgent question of relaxation of tensions."

June 14

SPA speaker Hwang Jang Yop sent a telephone notice to his south Korean counterpart in which he proposed to hold a preliminary contact for an inter-parliamentary talks on July 9 at Panmunjom.

June 20

The third round of economic talks held at Panmunjom agreed to form the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation to be held a session once a quarter of a year in Pyongyang or Seoul and an extraordinary meeting and its subcommittee meetings to be held any time in Pyongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom in accordance with an agreement between the two sides. Both sides also agreed that a meeting of secretaries shall be held at Panmunjom whenever necessary.

The northern side proposed a draft agreement on composition and operation of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation. The next meeting was agreed to be held on Sept. 18.

July 15

Working-level contact of north-south Red Cross officials held at Panmunjom in which both sides concurred in principle with the exchange of art troupes and separated families in September but disagreed on the size of the visiting groups and other technical matters.

July 19

The second round of the working-level contact between N-S Red Cross in which no agreement was reached on places to be visited, the size of art troupes and exact dates for the exchange.

July 23

The first N-S preliminary contact for the parliamentary talks held at Panmunjom agreed to continue their discussions at a second preparatory contact on Sept. 25 at a site to be discussed later. They also agreed to hold a joint session in the form of talks between parliamentary delegates and compose the delegation of 11 persons each. They reached an agreement on the matters of holding north-south parliamentary talks in the form of talks between parliamentary delegates, holding them alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul and having the first round of the talks within one month after preliminary contact and matters of procedures of the conveniences.

July 29

The DPRK side put forward a "proposal for security in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and practical measure to create favorable circumstances and withdrawal of armaments from there" as an important preconditions for north-south dialogue in an effort to remove military tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

The north and south Korean Red Cross delegates and advisors mingle together to take a photo in front of the Sheraton Hotel in Seoul shortly before the departure of the DPRK delegation for Pyongyang on May 30. The next talks are slated for August 28 in Pyongyang.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Jobless Rate Rises; Wages In Arrears Grow

The number of unemployed people have sharply grown since the beginning of the year, while back wages of the workers have swollen.

According to south Korean newspapers, south Korean ministry officials said that about 70,000 workers have become jobless in the manufacturing field during the last one-year period.

Meanwhile, a total of 160 enterprises failed to pay to their 26,111 workers monthly wages totaling 5,848 million won as of June of this year, according to statistics published by the labour ministry on July 27.

It is said that at one of the 160 firms back wages to its 482 employes were 583 million won.

NKDP Members Increased

Seoul's largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party increased its power when 15 Democratic Korea Party members including its ex-president Cho Yoon Hyung on July 24 joined the NKDP, according to the Dong-A Ilbo on July 25.

Thirteen of them had been defeated by NKDP candidates in the February general elections, in which the newly born NKDP replaced the DKP as the No. 1 opposition party in the national assembly.

The new entrants included Kim Eun Ha, former vice-house speaker, Chung Dai Chul who competed against NKDP president Lee Min U in the Chongrochung district, Seoul and Cho Se Hyung, journalist-turned politician.

Seoul's Trade Deficit

The international payments deficit of south Korea under the Chon junta amounted to 1,034 million dollars in the first five months of this year, according to a south Korean newspaper quoting data issued by Seoul's central bank "Hanguk Bank" controlled by the junta.

This deficit is far above the 500-700 million dollar "ceiling for the year" set by the south Korean authorities.

US to Supply 'Hawk' Missile Parts to S. Korea

The U.S. decided to supply missile parts worth 53 million dollars to south Korean authorities for 28 Hawk missile batteries of the south Korean army, Reuter reported.

This was disclosed in the U.S. defense department's report to Congress on July 25.

The report said that the deal would be completed unless Congress vetoes it within 30 days.

*** Slated N-S dialogues in August and September**

August 27:	*The 9th round of the north-south Red Cross talks in Pyongyang*
Sept. 18:	*The fourth round of N-S economic talks at Panmunjom*
Sept. 25:	*The second round of preparatory meeting for an inter-parliamentary talks between Pyongyang and Seoul*

Minju Choson on Joint Venture Law

(Continued from the previous issue)

State Protection

The joint venture law of the DPRK stipulates that those planning to set up a joint venture in Korea shall first conclude an agreement on forming a joint venture and get its authorization from the DPRK's organ in charge of external economic affairs.

An agreement on organizing a joint venture is a legal document setting forth a host of rights and obligations as regards the joint venture to be created.

The parties concerned to the joint venture must work out its rules on a basis of the agreement and register it with the DPRK's organ concerned.

On its registration, a joint venture will receive legal protection from the State as a corporation of the DPRK.

The joint venture law guarantees any thus created joint venture all the legal rights under the DPRK's laws in connection with its business activities and legally protects the assets invested by its foreign partners and their profits derived from its business activities.

Any joint venture, being a corporation of the Republic, shall respect and thoroughly observe the laws and regulations of the DPRK.

These provisions of the joint venture law mean that all the joint ventures will not undergo any sort of discrimination within the DPRK boundaries.

Any joint venture created in the DPRK will be able to engage in its business activities as an independent company, while receiving protection from its laws, civil, labor and financial.

Limited Responsibility Company

The joint venture law reasonably provides for the form of a joint venture, its management organization and ways to get materials and funds, all on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

The provisions are important factors in determining a joint venture's solidity and its management's flexibility.

The joint venture law stipulates that any joint venture to be created in the DPRK shall be a limited responsibility company.

This limited responsibility company stipulation is a fairest provision intended to take into account the interests of its foreign partners, while protecting the economic interests of the country. The provision is an important condition whereby to enhance a joint venture's responsibility and role, prevent it from assuming more than necessary possible liabilities in its management and ensure its smooth operation.

All Conditions Provided for Business Conduct

The joint venture law provides for the setting of a company structure on a principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The joint venture law provides that a board of directors shall be formed as the highest decision-making body of a company and shall be headed by chairman and vice-chairmen according to an agreement between the partners in a given joint venture.

The board of directors shall adopt or revise or supplement the rules of the joint venture, increase its capital, extend the term of its existence, disband it, adopt measures and plans for its development and management, settle its accounts, distribute its profits, name or dismiss its president and vice-presidents, appoint or fire its auditors, and discuss and decide on important matters arising in its management. Any decision on important issues shall be unanimously adopted by all its directors regardless of the amount of their respective contributions.

In this way, the joint venture law thoroughly guarantees fairness and mutual benefit in the structure and management of a company.

The joint venture law enables a joint company to get materials and funds necessary for its operation on favorable terms.

A company is permitted by the joint venture law to purchase in the DPRK what can be locally available of those raw materials, equipment semi-finished goods and others needed for production and buy at foreign market those not locally produced or available.

A joint venture can buy from abroad not only raw materials and equipment but also patents and technological literature for the purpose of its improved performance and development.

A joint venture can also open accounts not only in DPRK banks but also in foreign banks and borrow funds for its business from foreign banks.

As seen above, the joint venture law positively provides for all the conditions necessary for the running of a joint venture.

Tax Break

The joint venture law lays down a legal obligation for a joint venture and its foreign employees to pay taxes and ordains preferential treatment for them.

Under the joint venture law a joint venture and its foreign employees shall pay income taxes to the State according to its income law.

The payment of income taxes by a joint venture and foreigners working with it results from the fact that their income has been earned on the territory of the Republic. For this reason a joint venture and its foreign workers are obliged to pay relevant income taxes to the States every settlement term under the Republic's law on the income of foreigners.

The sources of earnings with which foreigners ought to pay income taxes lie in income derived from their rewards for labor and royalties for patents, technological literature and special licenses. However, no income tax shall be levied on premiums awarded and subsidies granted by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, on bank deposits, income from dividends paid from a joint venture on Korean soil and a certain sort of income from which an agreement has exempted from taxation.

The rates of income taxes to be collected from joint ventures in the DPRK are most reasonable because its joint venture law strongly encourages the country's companies and enterprises to establish joint ventures with foreign corporations, enterprises and individuals. Besides, the joint venture law provides the foreign investors in joint ventures with a series of special favors.

The joint venture law gives a joint venture a tax break for a set period from its beginning of production or reduced income taxes in case of small net income. A joint venture is exempted from duties on imports of materials and equipment for its operation and can export its products without an export license. All these provisions are intended to enable the ventures in the DPRK to launch its business conduct on an expanded scale.

Dispute Management

A most effective way is stipulated in the joint venture law to find a fairest solution to any likely dispute in the running of a joint venture.

The joint venture law provides that any disagreement of view arising in the management of a joint venture shall be worked out mainly through consultations and that, in case consultations fail, the matter shall be referred to the Republic's courts or mediation bodies for arbitration. Whenever deemed necessary, the law states, the matter shall be brought before a third country's arbitration organ in accordance with an agreement between the parties concerned. In this way, the joint venture law guarantees a fairest approach to any dispute.

As seen above, the joint venture law of the DPRK is highly diversified and comprehensive in its provisions, gives full play to the potential advantage and effectiveness of investments and thoroughly protects the interests of the investors. **(Concluded)**

– Anti-Imperialism, Solidarity, Peace and Friendship –

The 12th WYSF in Moscow

Korean Youth and Students Art Troupe Gave Premiere in Moscow

The Korean youth and students art troupe staying in Moscow to attend the 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in the Soviet Union under the slogan of anti-imperialism and solidarity, peace and friendship gave its premiere at the Yermolova theatre, the Korean Club, on July 26 on the eve of the opening of the festival.

It was the first performance of a foreign art troupe to be given on the occasion of the Moscow festival.

Korean Club of 12th World Youth And Students Festival Opened

The Korean Club opened on a grand scale on July 26 in Moscow amid keen interest of the attendants of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival, Soviet youth and students and working people.

The Yermolova theatre is used as the Korean Club during the festival.

The Korean club is excellently furnished to arrange meeting, art performance, film show, book, photo and handicraft exhibition and various other functions simultaneously to strengthen the bonds of militant friendship and unity between the Korean youth and students and the progressive youth and students of the five continents of the world who are struggling for the cause of independence against imperialism and for the building of a new society under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Walid Massri, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and foreign attendants at the festival were invited to the opening ceremony.

Also invited there were Vladimir Andrianov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, other personages concerned, youth and students and working people in the city.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Li Yong Su who is heading the Korean youth and students delegation spoke first at the opening ceremony.

He said: through activities at the Korean Club we will deepen the friendship with the progressive youth and students of the whole world and strengthen solidarity in the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres and defend world peace and security and positively contribute to the success of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival.

Vladimir Andrianov spoke next.

Saying that the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union highly appreciated the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for its many contributions to the preparations for the festival, he noted that the LYCL of the Soviet Union would make all efforts to consolidate and develop the friendly relations between the youth organisations and the rising generations of the two countries.

Then a performance of the Korean youth and students art troupe was given.

On the eve of the opening of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival the Korean youth and students delegation gave a grand party at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow that evening.

Papers welcome opening of 12th world youth and students festival

PYONGYANG July 27 (KCNA)– Papers here today carry editorials welcoming the opening of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow.

Rodong Sinmun in an editorial titled "Warm Welcome to the Opening of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival" says the festival is an unprecedently big function people have directed sincrere efforts to the preparations for the festival under the deep care and guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The editorial goes on:

Our sincere efforts clearly show our principled stand to realise the noble aim and idea of the festival and thereby contribute to developing the world progressive youth and students movement, strengthen the friendship and unity with the world youth and students in the common struggle for peace and progress and always advance shoulder to shoulder with them.

The 12th World Youth and Students Festival is a grand international function and a festival of friendship displaying the high stamina and united might of the world progressive youth and students as powerful progressive forces of our time.

The festival is one more particular event of weighty significance in soundly developing the world youth and students movement, strengthening the anti-war peace struggle of the world's people and further enhancing the role of the youth and students in this struggle.

The festival is vigorously upholding the banner of solidarity against imperialism. This shows the firm stand and will of the world progressive youth and students to further strengthen the unity and solidarity, friendship and cooperation in the anti-imperialist, anti-war peace struggle. The festival in Moscow will be a new occasion to further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the world progressive youth and students and a great inspiration to the youth and students and progressive forces of the world in the struggle for peace and against war.

The Korean youth and students are playing an important part in the world progressive youth and students movement.

We will as in the past, so in the future, too, sincerely support and encourage the just anti-imperialist, anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle of the world people and youth and students and make all efforts possible to strengthen the international solidarity with our cause of national reunification of Korean people, youth and students hope that the 12th World Youth and Students Festival will achieve the desired shining success.

Head of Korean youth and students delegation meets WFDY president

Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, who is staying in Moscow, heading the Korean youth and students delegation to the 12th World Youth and Students Festival met Walid Massri, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, on July 26.

Views were exchanged on matters concerning the successful holding of the festival which will greatly contribute to the strengthening and development of the world youth movement.

– Documentary Film on "Korean War" Released by Japanese Director –

Records of U.S. Atrocities Committed In the "Korean War"

Thirty five years have elapsed since the Korean War ended. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the termination of the war, a documentary film, "Korean War", was released by a film production committee represented by Kurokawa Takeshi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions, Tanaka Ichiro, Chairman of the Japan Teachers Union, Iwai Akira, Chairman of the Japanese Committee Supporting Korea's Reunification.

This film is based on the documentary film supplied by the DPRK, "For the Sake of Freedom and Liberation of the Fatherland" and films kept in the National Archives in Washington D.C., U.S.

The film is composed of three parts: 1) The Intrusion of U.S., 2) Offensive and Defensive Battles in the DMZ and 3) Panmunjom.

Through the film, Director Abe Nobito appealed to the public about the realities of the Korean War and sharply denounces U.S. atrocities committed during the war.

Follows an interview with Director, Abe Nobito, on the film:

I Wanted to Disclose the Reality of the Korean War

Question: *What was your motive behind producing the film?*

Mr. Abe: On Aug. 24 last year I received a telex which said films on the Korean War were newly released by the National Archives in Washington D.C., U.S.

After much consideration and discussion among our staff members, we arrived at the conclusion that we should produce a new film on the Korean War.

Following "A Demolished Japanese Island", I, last year, produced the "Invasion" dealing with the Great Namjin Massacre by the Japanese imperialists. Both these films were based on films kept in the National Archives in Washington, U.S.

It is a matter of course for me to produce a new film on the "Korean War", because I have regarded an anti-war, anti-nuclear theme as my lifework in my film production activities.

Moreover, another motive in producing the film was that there was none but myself who would produce such a film. I should not miss the chance, I thought.

At the time of the Korean War, I was a 3rd grader of a junior high school, and lived in the mountains of Yamanashi Prefecture. Well, our life then was poor materially and information was not easily available, and so I didn't know well what was going on in Korea, even though it was our neighbouring country.

So, I decided to produce the film to make sure what was going on during the Korean War.

Q: *You used a film produced by the DPRK, didn't you?*

Abe: Films kept in Washington D.C., U.S. represent Washington's viewpoint and it should be unfair to use only those films. So I looked for films here and there produced by the DPRK.

Then finally I found out a film by the DPRK and furthermore I knew that it had not yet been released to the Japanese public.

Then I thought I'd really found it. Then, I visited the DPRK together with a Japanese cultural group and saw the film "For the Liberation and Freedom of the Fatherland".

Film is a Living Witness

Q: *What did you pay attention to in producing the film?*

Abe: Before making the film, I have read through all kinds of books on the Korean War, but through the film, I found new facts which hadn't been mentioned even a word in those books.

When I saw the film for the first time in the DPRK, unfortunately I missed the meaning of the narration but later I was surprised to find new facts in the Japanese version of the narration.

It revealed the fact that when the U.S. imperialists invaded south Korea on Sept. 7, 1945, there were frequent resistance against the U.S. invaders in south Korea: a supra-partisan north-south joint meeting was held of the representatives of various political parties and social organisations: the south Korean puppet junta conducted an illegal election.

A U.S. soldier, center, poses for a picture with a smile among the corpses he killed.

These facts elonquently tell how the Korean War broke out, though these facts were absent from books by Japanese authors.

Then the Korean War broke out soon after the inspection of the 38th Parallel by Dulles. In those days, there was a saying that he took a new war with him wherever he appeared with a black briefcase.

These thing were fully proved in the film produced by the DPRK. I felt I had a responsibility to inform the Japanese people of the facts correctly.

Q: *I think the "Korean War" will create a stir in the public because it is based on films not yet released to the public.*

Abe: Personally, I was surprised to find that the U.S. dropped napalm bombs during the Korean War.

Because I thought that the bombs were used in Vietnam War for the first time. Moreover, to my surprise, then bacteriological weapons were also used by the U.S. Though it is said that the Ishii Unit (See the reference) offered the materials to the U.S., it was not proved until this film was released.

Q: *It is 32 years since the Korean War actually ended. What significance do you find in the film?*

Abe: As the film shows clearly, Japan also played an active role in the Korean War.

Today Japan is said to be an economic power in the world, but it's sheer lie. Even today, Japan can't get rid of U.S. influence, or its control over herself.

Actually it's a well-known fact that U.S. nuclear powered ships often call at Japanese ports.

Through the film, I'd like to appeal to the public that Japan actively participated in the U.S. armed operations rather than it was passively involved in the war.

Q: *There are voices calling for relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. What do you think of it?*

Abe: I had an opportunity to visit the 38th Parallel last year in the DPRK. Then I saw through a telescope an observation post on a grass-grown hill in the center of a U.S. base in south Korea.

I saw such a hill at Kadena base in Okinawa in 1977 when Okinawa was still under U.S. administration.

There I was sneaking a shot at the base with my staff crews. No sooner had I seen white smoke from the mound-like hill then I saw a trailer running. I was surprised and shouted "Look at the smoke! ", then a native guy told me that it was steam. I was told that under the hill there was a powder dump always kept refrigerated, and steam rose when it was opened because temperature was high in Okinawa.

There were misgivings that an atomic bomb might explode at any time if it wasn't refrigerated.

That is, nuclear arms are shoved under the mound-like hill. As a result, they can't help fighting a nuclear war if a war broke out on the Korean Peninsula next time.

I want everyone to regard the film "Korean War" as the most serious issue which should not be overlooked.

• Reference

Ishii Unit: it is also known as the 731st Unit, a Japanese unit stationed in Manchuria. It was engaged in conducting experiments with living bodies– 3,000 prisoners of war–and producing bacteriological weapons during 1933-38 in Manchuria, China. Its technique and know-how are being further developed by the present U.S. biological and chemical warfare units.

(Continued from page 2)

Jun. 25

- A delegation of the Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its vice-Chairman Aizawa Kabekichi.

Jun. 28

- Kishi Sakae, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, and his party.
- A delegation of Norwegian parliamentarians headed by Kjell Bohlin, member of Parliament of the Kingdom of Norway.
- Osei Bonsu Amankwa, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to Korea.

Jun. 30

- Ibrahim Abdulla Saidi, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Korea.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Jun. 3-19)

Jun. 3

- A propaganda workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Chan Son, member of the WPK Central Committee and First vice-Director of a department of the Party Central Committee for a visit to China.

Jun. 4

- A delegation of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Chong Bong Sang, vice-chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee and Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association for a visit to China.
- A delegation of the Korean People's Army of the Military Armistice Commission headed by Maj. General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, for a visit to China.

Jun. 5

- A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Chang Sik for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.
- A delegation of the Korean Natural Conservation Union headed by Vice Chairman of its Central Committee Ryang Jong Tae for a visit to Czechoslovakia.
- A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its chairman Chu Chang Jun for a visit to the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic.
- A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade for a visit to Poland.

Jun. 10

- A delegation of the Education Commission of Korea headed by its chairman Choe Tae Bok for a visit to China.

Jun. 12

- A DPRK scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Ryo Song Gyun, Vice Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, for a visit to Czechoslovakia.
- A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK headed by its Vice Minister Kim Chung Il for a visit to Yugoslavia.
- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Ryo Yon Gu, Director of its Secretariat, for a visit to Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.
- Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his party for a visit to Cuba.
- A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Kim Ryong Jun for a visit to Malta.

Jun. 18

- A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by First Deputy-Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil Nam for a visit to China.

Jun. 19

- Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President, to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the 10th anniversary of the start of the socialist revolution as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung.
- Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his party for a visit to Tunisia.
- A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its Vice Chairman Ryu Hae Yong for a visit to Bulgaria.
- A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Korea headed by its president Li Yong Gyun for a visit to Bulgaria.

(To be continued)

Tough Measures Will Touch Off Fiercer Student Demonstrations: FEER

Far Eastern Economic Review, in an article of its August 8 issue, said tough measures by the Chon Du Hwan junta "will touch off fiercer student demonstrations during the autumn term."

The article warns: "Any increase in political unrest here could bring the whole anti-government movement solidly behind Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, the main opposition leaders, who say their patience with Chun is running out."

Here is an excerpt of the article:

With the International Monetary Fund-World Bank annual meeting due to be held in Seoul in October, President Chun Doo Hwan is taking steps to deal with increasingly violent student demonstrations for restoration of a broad range of democratic institutions. A prosecution statement on 18 July announced the arrest of 56 university students and said 23 others were being sought on suspicion of leading a "Marxist-oriented" campus group which was alleged to be threatening the country's "liberal-democratic and capitalist order."

At the centre of the investigation Sammintu, an organization deriving its name from students' commitment to the "three mins" – min forming part of each of the words for national reunification, liberation of the "masses," and violent struggle to obtain democracy. Members from this group stormed and seized the US Cultural Centre library in Seoul in May, calling on the US to apologise for its role in helping to quell the civilian uprising five years ago in Kwangju, which was put down by South Korean army troops after they were released from US operational control.

Affiliated to the National Federation of Student Unions, Sammintu was launched in spring at most schools in Seoul, and in at least a third of the nation's universities and colleges. One of its chief aims has been to seek a full inquiry into the Kwangju incident and demand punishment of officials responsible for the killing of 191 Kwangju citizens. **(Dissident sources put the number of the victims at least 2,000, or more. – Ed)**

The prosecution's statement caused no surprise among members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) or other dissidents. An NKDP spokesman said that the arrested students, instead of being viewed as dangerous Marxists, were actually respected for their "anti-dictatorial and democracy" struggles. The announcement only confirmed weeks of speculation that "some sort of a shocking case" would sooner or later be unveiled to intimidate the whole student activist movement.

"Although it (the national security law) was sometimes used by the government of assassinated President Park Chung Hee against students, this law has so far not been resorted to by Chun as a means of intimidating his youthful opponents, and the fact that he is now doing so could indicate an end to the political liberalization measures he first announced 16 months ago."

Such a prophecy seemed to be fulfilled when prosecutors announced that 13 of the 56 arrested students will be indicted under the national-security law. Although it was sometimes used by the government of assassinated president Park Chung Hee against students, this law has so far not been resorted to by Chun as a means of intimidating his youthful opponents, and the fact that he is now doing so could indicate an end to the political liberalization measures he first announced 16 months ago.

There is more evidence that a new hard line is emerging in other measures Chun has taken. On the first day of the court hearing against 20 students involved in the US Cultural centre library incident, Chun fired Kim Sok Whi, the minister of justice, reportedly because he was angered by the court's failure to prevent noisy protests from the student defendants and their families. Kim Sok Whi has replaced by Kim Sung Ky, a member of parliament for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who was described in local press reports as representing a "hawkish" group inside government.

Shortly thereafter, Minister of Education Sohn Jae Souk, another perceived hard-liner, accepted the resignation of Lee Hyun Je, the Seoul National University (SNU) chancellor, after he refused – reportedly in defiance of a specific request from Sohn – to expel seven students on trial for the seizure of the US library. Instead, Lee had placed them under "indefinite suspension," a penalty which would allow their return to the classroom sometime in the future. Not only was Lee forced to resign, but at least five other college deans quit with him. Lee has been replaced as head of the SNU by Park Bong Shik, a political-science professor and former Unesco secretary-general. Park has vowed to wipe out any further anti-government agitation on the campuses, saying he "will not accept the idea of students using the school for political activities."

Dissident sources doubt whether these tough moves will bring back calm to the campuses; in fact, they fear that the situation can only get worse since the government is unlikely to accede to the students' demand for a full inquiry into the Kwangju riots and their aftermath, nor is it likely accept the opposition party's demand for the president to be directly elected by universal suffrage.

Students will fight to the bitter end.

And while Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party's chairman, says he will not recommend restoration of dissident leader Kim Dae Jung's full political rights, Chun's parliamentary aides are said to be preparing new legislation aimed at imposing heavier punishments for student demonstrators.

It now appears almost certain that these tough measures will touch off fiercer student demonstrations during the autumn term. Aggravated by news of the new legislation – which the NKDP has vowed to fight tooth and nail, calling it "an incredible instrument to stifle autonomy of the university" – there is the growing likelihood of the NKDP throwing its weight behind the students and others who are pressing Chun to come out with a clear timetable for democratization before he prepares to step down in 1987. Any increase in political unrest here could bring the whole anti-government movement solidly behind Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, the main opposition leaders, who say their patience with Chun is running out.

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conditions for the north-south dialogue," stressed the senior member of the Korean side.

Panmunjom has been the scene of a number of outbreaks of shooting, scuffling and other incidents, some fatal.

Li made a four-point offer for "security in the MAC headquarters area and withdrawal of armaments from there."

He has proposed that:

- Both sides destroy all their military installations and posts in the MAC headquarters area and remove all heavy and automatic weapons from there.
- Both sides reduce the number of security guards in the MAC headquarters area from 65 to 30. In addition, each side be limited to 10 additional, unarmed guards, in the Joint Security Area. (At present time, each side has 35 armed guards posted in the JSA.)
- Both sides limit weapons carried by security guards in the MAC headquarters to pistols only and prohibit them from carrying any weapons at the JSA.
- Both sides dispatch a joint observer team accompanied by members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to verify the removal of all military installations and posts and heavy and automatic weapons from the area.

Maj. Gen. Li proposed to U.S. Navy Rear Admiral Charles F. Horne III, the senior U.S. delegate, to discuss the issue at a secretaries' meeting behind closed doors.

Horne said that he would study the proposal.

Since the historic delivery of northern relief goods to south Korean flood victims, north and south Korea have held economic talks, Red Cross negotiations and discussions among lawmakers.

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The Chon junta reacted very sensitively to these moves with an unprecedented crackdown upon campuses – 65 arrests in June 29 predawn raids into 110 universities, confiscation of 85,824 items in 54 "categories for agitative use" and 13 students charged with violating the "national security law", a charge carrying a maximum death penalty.

Moreover, the south Korean authorities are now attempting to make a "campus stabilization law" before the beginning of a second semester in September, which will enable the "government" to directly control universities and deal tougher penalties at violators than the present law.

In considering such harsh response to students' democracy-seeking actions, the house arrest of Kim Dae June and his fellow dissident is regarded as one of these measures to prevent further escalation of anti-"government" unrest.

It can be said the house arrest indicates how much the Chon junta fears his influence upon the opposition party and the growth of the anti-"government" and anti-Chon mood.

The New Korea Democratic Party, which emerged as a major opposition in the February general elections, remained very critical of Kim's house arrest. It stated, "The house arrests are illegal measures. Such move is not new. It is taken whenever the struggle for democracy becomes vitalized."

On July 31, the New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for Promotion of Democracy issued a protest statement, demanding removal of the house arrests of the two dissidents and severe penalties imposed on the persons concerned.

Chon's Sudden Reshuffle

Gen. Chon Du Hwan suddenly dismissed secretary general and floor leader, two key posts of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on August 1, replacing moderates with hardliners.

The reshuffle took place on the same day when the major New Korea Democratic Party had a special national convention.

Strongman Chon, firing Li Jong Chan, named national unification minister Li Se Gi as floor leader for the majority party and parliamentary deputy Chong Sun Duk was appointed as party secretary general instead of Li Han Dong.

Outgoing secretary general Li Jong Chan had reportedly pursued a moderate line of a "dialogue" with the opposition party and opposed the drafting of a "campus stabilization law", in which campus activity will be more bitterly repressed. Li Han Dong was also considered a moderate.

New secretary general Chong, former brigader general who once served as Chon's political aside, is one of the 16th class graduate of the (south) Korean Military Academy.

It is the first time since its foundation that both of chairman (Lo Tae U) and secretary general of the DJP are occupied by those who served in the military.

According to informed sources, this sudden move, designed to promote the early adoption of the campus-suppressive law, is aimed at holding in check the mounting anti-"government" movement.

Police Threaten Kim

Police on August 5 threatened judiciary action against Kim Dae Jung if he accepts an advisory post offered by the No. 1 opposition party.

Police also urged Kim not to support or assist the party.

Police did not specify the action, which political sources interpreted as meaning arrest and possible reimprisonment.

Kim, meeting reporters, denounced the government for unfair action banning him from activities which may exert influence on the national assembly.

Meanwhile, another dissident leader Kim Yong Sam said on August 5 he will leave south Korea August 31 for a month-long visit to the United States.

Kim said he would also visit Japan Oct. 2-5 on his way home from the United States.

Kim said he might meet with representatives of the Japan Socialist Party.

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